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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Worst since revolution

Scores hurt in Tehran riots

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 (R) — Tehran's worst rioting since the overthrow of the Shah left hundreds of people injured Monday after militants clashed with left-wingers outside the prime minister's office.

Revolutionary guards fired shots into the air and launched tear gas grenades to try to break up Sunday's running battles between about 4,000 rival demonstrators.

By nightfall, Islamic guards were in full control of all streets

around the premier's office and the city was calm.

But dozens of men and women were led away with blood pouring from their faces during the fighting. Doctors reported at least 160 persons hit by rocks, clubs, and bottles and ambulances with sirens wailing ferried dozens more to hospitals late into the evening.

It was the first major riot in the Iranian capital since the Shah's regime was toppled last February. The fighting spread from Tehran

University, where opposition groups had gathered to protest against alleged suppression of the press.

Supporters of Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, tried to break up the opposition demonstration.

At Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's office, leftists captured an earth-moving truck carrying stones and made a number of sorties against Khomeini's supporters.

As dusk fell, the street fighters lit handfuls of paper to ward off the effects of tear gas fired into the crowd by uniformed Islamic revolutionary guards.

The Islamic militants applauded as guards stationed on the roof of a police station fired over the heads of the opposition demonstrators.

The demonstrators were protesting against a new press law.

Syrian foreign minister to visit Tehran Saturday

DAMASCUS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam is to fly to Tehran Saturday, the first top Syrian official to visit Iran since the Islamic upheaval of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Official sources said Monday Khaddam will deliver a letter from Syrian President Hafez Assad to Khomeini.

Contents of that letter were not disclosed.



Dutch refuse to outlaw Arab boycott provisions

THE HAGUE, Aug. 13 (R) — The Dutch government said Monday it will not prevent firms from complying with provisions of the Arab boycott of Israel under which they declare their goods contain no Israeli-manufactured components.

The cabinet, refusing to bow to pressure from Israel to pass strong laws against the boycott, also said it had no intention of preventing Dutch chambers of commerce from authenticating exported products as having no connection with Israel.

Thousands feared dead after Indian flash flood

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (R) — Rescue workers dug their way through deep mud Monday to reach victims of a mud burst which inundated a western Indian industrial town and may have killed 3,000 people.

A surging wall of water submerged most of the town of Morvi in Gujarat under 4.5 meters of water within minutes on Sunday, sweeping away entire families, factories, houses and bridges.

State government officials said the death toll was at least 1,000, but local council leader Rammankhambhai Ehami said it could be as high as 3,000.

The flash floods left mud two meters deep in places, hampering teams of doctors and troops searching for bodies in the debris. Much of the town of 60,000 people was flattened in the disaster, with 60 per cent of its dwellings either

collapsed or damaged.

Premier Charan Singh expressed "deep shock" over the disaster and released \$93,000 from the prime minister's national relief fund for relief operations at Morvi.

He assured the Gujarat state government that the central New Delhi administration would offer all-out assistance and called on Agriculture Minister Brahm Prakash to rush aid to the area.

Troops with boats rescued people marooned on rooftops or on high ground around Morvi and health service workers carried out mass inoculations to prevent disease.

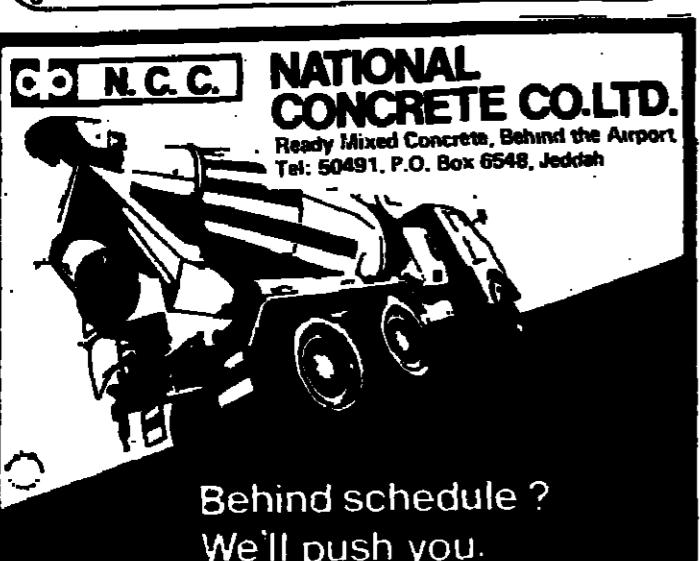
Police, home guard members and civilian volunteers joined in the grisly task of recovering mud-covered bodies from the debris.

The government and relief agencies rushed in supplies of food and water for the survivors.

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Iraqi envoy wounded by gunners in Beirut; others also injured

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Iraqi ambassador to Beirut, Muhammad Mussallam Hassan escaped with minor injuries Monday when an unidentified gunman fired a rocket-propelled grenade into his bullet-proof limousine, security officials reported.

The grenade hit the trunk of Hassan's car, sending shrapnel and shattering the nose and shoulder, these officials said.

Four pedestrians, three girls and a boy, also were slightly injured, witnesses said.

The rocket was fired from an apartment on the Mediterranean, 25 meters from the Saint Simon

beach where the ambassador's car had just pulled up.

Last week an explosive charge went off in the Iraqi Airways office and a bomb exploded in the Iraqi Trade Center on the Hamra street here. The perpetrators were never known.

The seaside Iraqi embassy building here was attacked by bomb-throwing gunmen two months ago, damaging walls and a boy, also causing no casualties.

Nobody claimed responsibility for the attack, but two bomb blasts against Iraqi targets in Beirut a week ago have raised fears of an unprovoked war between the Baghdad government and Iraqi Communists driven into exile.

In South Lebanon

Israelis shell U.N.-held villages

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP) — Israeli border gunners shelled three United Nations-controlled villages in Southern Lebanon Sunday, the state radio reported.

The broadcast said U.N. Norwegian soldiers deployed in the villages of Kfar Haman, Rashaya Al-Foukhar and Ibl As-Saqi came under intermittent shelling throughout the day from Israeli gunners and their Lebanese right-wing allies.

Kfar Haman and Rashaya Al-Foukhar are four and five miles north of the Israeli frontier. The adjacent Ibl As-saqi is one mile to the east.

The broadcast said the Israelis shelled the three villages from artillery positions inside Israel while the rightist militiamen of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad opened up from artillery and mortar batteries inside the rightist enclave of Southern Lebanon.

Norwegian officers of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) tried to talk Haddad into ceasing fire but they did not succeed, the broadcast added without elaboration. It did not say whether the Norwegians tried to contact the Israeli side to arrange a cease-fire.

UNIFIL officials and spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Palestinian commando sources confirmed the radio report and said Haddad's men and the Israelis also shelled the Southern Lebanese market town of Nabatiyeh.

"Damage is intensive in Nabatiyeh but no casualties are reported," one source said. Nabatiyeh is 12 miles north of the Israeli border and almost the same distance from the Mediterranean coast.

Police, home guard members and civilian volunteers joined in the grisly task of recovering mud-covered bodies from the debris.

The government and relief agencies rushed in supplies of food and water for the survivors.

Diplomatic status

PLO to open in Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (P) — Farouq Khaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrives here Tuesday to sign a protocol on the establishment of a PLO representation here, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Agreement on the PLO office was reached after negotiations last

week with Khaddoumi's aide Abu Firas.

Firas had announced that the PLO representation in NATO-member and predominantly Muslim Turkey would have "full diplomatic status."

Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Israel but is anxious to improve its ties with Arab countries.

Most seriously affected was Tel

travels to neighboring Sudan. "Frankly, I can't see how he can survive the current situation."

Three years ago a coalition of Numeiri's political opponents, including the powerful Ansar sect, tried to seize power with Libyan backing. After a bloody clash, more than 100 rebels were executed.

This time, Numeiri's government has accused Iraqi Baathists of financing the unrest in the streets and the Communists of trying to exploit trade union dissatisfaction.

At the root of the current unrest is an economic crisis that one diplomat said was the worst in Sudanese history. The government is burdened with nearly three billion dollars in debts and has fallen more than one year behind in paying off loans, Western diplomats say.

In an effort to lessen the burden of subsidies on the government, Numeiri authorized a 40 per cent increase in the price of flour, 33 per cent for sugar and 25 per cent for gasoline. Utility bills for water and electricity were also hiked.

"It is the prices that are causing the public discontent rather than the short-

ages, which everybody is pretty much used to by now," said one Sudan-watcher in Cairo.

Western diplomats say part of the problem is that Numeiri's pro-Western regime is caught in a vice between Arab states and Egypt who are feuding over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Sudan has laid economic integration plans with Egypt and President Anwar Sadat has offered Numeiri military assistance if the regime is threatened.

Egypt's government-controlled media has played down the current unrest but one senior official conceded privately that Sudan had the "weakest system in the whole Arab world."

Although Western diplomats agree that levers are probably involved in trying to exploit the current unrest, they say the most serious challenge is likely to come from the religious right.

Sadiq el Mahdi, who played a leading role in the 1976 coup attempt as leader of the powerful Ansar sect, issued a statement in London Friday saying he did not believe Numeiri's regime should be overthrown by violence.

Week after Mauritania accord

Sahara fighting flares

ALGIERS, Aug. 13 (R) — Four hundred Moroccan soldiers were killed and 300 wounded in a clash with Polisario front guerrillas last Saturday in the heart of the Western Sahara, a Polisario official said Monday.

He told Reuters that 175 Moroccan troops were also captured including a captain and three lieutenants in the six-hour-long operation in the Bir Enzar Oasis. Large quantities of military equipment were destroyed or seized, he said.

The Bir Enzar clash, in the Moroccan part of the disputed territory, is one of the bloodiest recently reported.

In Rabat, the government said Sunday that Moroccan forces inflicted heavy losses on Polisario guerrillas but admitted that an unknown number of Moroccan soldiers were also killed in the Fighting.

The clash between the Algerian-backed Polisario and Moroccan forces comes a week after Mauritania signed a peace accord with the guerrilla forces, who are seeking independence for the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara.

Following the signing of the peace treaty nine days ago in Algiers, Mauritania announced it was renouncing all claim to the southern third of the Western Sahara which it took over after Spain ceded the territory in 1976.

Morocco got the rest of the territory, which contains the world's richest phosphate reserves.

Morocco has since also claimed the former Mauritanian-held sector known as Tiris el-Gharbia, for itself and raised the Moroccan flag over the area's capital, Dakhla, at the weekend.

Officials said the fighting broke out at an army checkpoint at the palace of justice on the mainly Christian east side of the city. During the night sustained sniper fire was continuing.

They gave no other details, but rightist sources said a woman passer-by had been seriously wounded by a stray bullet.

Morocco, which is estimated to have about 25,000 troops in the Western Sahara fighting Polisario guerrillas, announced last week it was pulling out of Mauritania the 6,000 troops it had stationed there to help the Nouakchott government in the guerrilla war following Mauritania's accord with the Polisario front.

The strike was just a warning, the Histadrut said.

A spokesman for the manufacturers association called the strike "laughable," because the problem was productivity and workers should be acting time instead of working less.

Hundreds of thousands of workers walked out for the mid-day strike paralyzing sectors of the economy, the radio said.

"There was not a single place where the strike was not fully successful," said a Histadrut spokesman.

Factories remained open for the most part, as did public health facilities, police and fire departments and public transport.

Striking electric corporation workers cut power in major cities causing traffic snarls when signal lights quit working.

Most seriously affected was Tel



Meanwhile arms were issued to civilians on Morocco's border with Algeria to enable them to face up to what Rabat called "the aggression of the Algerian bullies."

Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta told the central committee of the government coalition, Istiqlal Party that Moroccan

troops, due to be withdrawn from Mauritania this week, would be concentrated in the Mauritanian sector of Western Sahara, which the two countries partitioned in 1976.

Boucetta said about 6,000 Moroccan troops would be moved into the Tiris el-Gharbia.

By recovering our sovereignty over the Tiris el-Gharbia, Morocco is only re-establishing the historic truth," Boucetta said.

Istiqlal, one of the two main coalition partners, issued a statement calling for a total mobilization of the Moroccan people to safeguard what it called Moroccan rights in the Western Sahara.

It urged "a total national mobilization so that the civilian masses can assume their responsibilities to reinforce the action of our glorious royal armed forces in the defense of our recovered provinces and zones bordering on territories under Algerian administration."

Boucetta's statements followed a senior Moroccan government delegation's visit to Dakhla town last Saturday.

Ceausescu in Syria to rousing welcome



DAMASCUS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived Monday to a warm official and popular welcome for a five-day official visit to Syria and talks with President Hafez Assad.

Ceausescu's talks with Assad are expected to touch on the arrangement of a comprehensive settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis.

He is to join Assad in an inauguration ceremony Friday of an oil refinery at Banias, Syria's second biggest.

Romania has assisted Syria financially and technologically in the construction of the \$ 250-million refinery. It has a capacity of about six million tons a year.

The project will save tens of millions of dollars in Syrian imports of refined oil products.

On Thursday, the Romanian president plans to inspect the Russian-built dam on the Euphrates and agricultural and industrial projects in northeast Syria.

With \$ 800 million in investments in development projects in Syria, Romania ranks second after France which has invested \$ 1 billion in such projects.

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Royal decree soon**Cabinet okays Arab fish firm**

TAIF, Aug. 13 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers Sunday approved the agreement establishing the Arab High Seas Fishing Company, and a Royal Decree on it will be issued shortly.

The Cabinet met for one hour Sunday under Second Deputy

Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah.

Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said afterward the Cabinet was also briefed by Minister of Housing and Public Works Prince Miteb on housing projects.



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It approved a request by Interior Minister Prince Naif to appoint Muhammad Abdul Aziz Al-Dreibi as deputy minister for security.

It also approved other appointments proposed by Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah Al-Sheikh.

A Royal Order has been meanwhile been issued for the reconstitution of the Managing Committee of the Real Estate Development Fund.

The committee, headed by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Dukhaili, deputy minister of finance and national economy, includes representatives of the Ministries of Public Works and Housing, Planning and Municipal and Rural Affairs as well as the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

MODA cuts scholarships to train abroad

RIYADH, Aug. 13 — Complying with recent instructions from the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Defense and Aviation will not send intermediate school certificate holders abroad for medical training this year.

The director of the ministry's Medical Services Foreign Scholarships Committee, Lieut. Col. Dr. Ali Al-Khalifi, told *Al-Nadwa* Monday that the ministry would continue to send abroad those who wanted higher education in engineering and related subjects, though.

He added that women who wanted to sign up for the ministry's in-kingdom scholarship program for medical staff are needed.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Prince Naif has given the green light to a 30-man mission from the Public Security Radio Patrol Department to go to the United States for advanced training.

The mission, headed by Capt. Mulaq Al-Qaifi, deputy commander of the department, will leave for Maryland, at the beginning of September.

Nazer to visit West Germany

JEPPDAH, Aug. 13 — Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer is to pay an official visit to West Germany next month. Sheikh Hisham will hold discussions on the extent of German participation in the Kingdom's industrial and economic projects, *Al-medina* said Monday.



PALACE : Evening sunlight casts shadows across a courtyard of the Khousan Palace in Jeddah

Girls studying at home may enter high schools

MECCA, Aug. 13 — The Girls' Education Director in Mecca, Sheikh Muhammad ibn Naser Al-Rashid, says that girls studying at home who successfully completed intermediate school will be automatically accepted as regular pupils in secondary schools.

They will be registered in the nearest secondary school to their house to help them continue their education to the university level.

This has been approved by the General Presidency for Girls' Education as a registration regulation.

Building

TAIF, Aug. 13 — The Ministry of Education has awarded a contract for SR1,400 million for Saudi firms to build 322 elemen-

tary and intermediate schools.

The schools, in all parts of the Kingdom, will be completed for the 1980 to 1981 academic year. Each school will include a mosque, sport fields, dining halls, laboratories, social and cultural clubs, large classrooms and other requirements of a modern school. The ministry will then abandon rented buildings unfit for education.

On unicellular protein
Saudi-China research mooted

JEDDAH, Aug. 13 — The state-run National Chinese Petroleum Corp. is planning to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in a unicellular protein research program, the Central News Agency reports from Taipei.

A plan by the CPC for cooperation in the research program has been to the Saudi Science and Technology Center, CPC says.

Chang Min-chia, president of National Tsinghua University, has

been invited by the Science and Technology Center to serve as a director of its eight-member board.

In recent years six engineering agencies from China have been working in Saudi Arabia.

The Ret-Ser Engineering Agency has completed five construction projects, worth about SR2,616.4 million, in Saudi Arabia as of March this year.

It was reported that seven other

Mutrafi patrols**Jeddah morals checked**

JEDDAH, Aug. 13 — Sheikh Saad ibn Hamed Al-Mutrafi, the head of the Board for the Encouragement of Virtue and the Elimination of Vice is personally touring Jeddah suqs, and other crowded areas to see to it that morals are respected in Ramadan.

Okaz newspaper said Monday that Sheikh Saad wanted to make absolutely sure people obey Royal instructions to emphasize religious behavior.

The paper added that his checks center mainly on Qabel Street, Al-Kandara and Bab Sharif suqs.

Ten foreign Muslim workers have been arrested here after they were found eating during the fast last Saturday.

Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saad ibn Abdul Mohsen had earlier issued instructions, based on the orders of Interior Minister Prince Naif, that any Muslim caught eating in the hours of daylight during Ramadan must be jailed immediately and tried under Islamic law.

Non-Muslims have also been asked to observe the sanctity of

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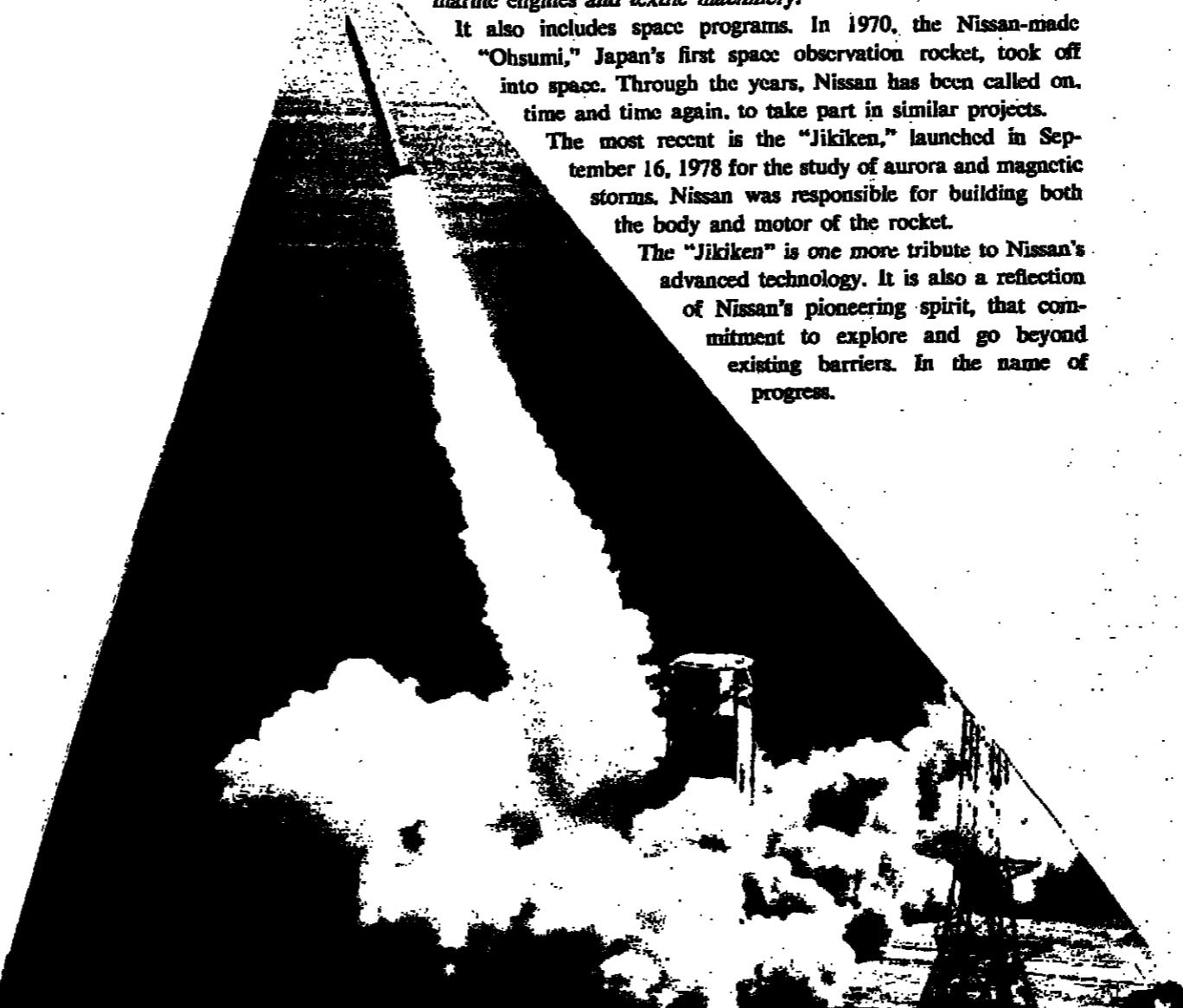
Datsun Milestones / 6**1970: Nissan-Built "Ohsumi," Japan's First Rocket, Successfully Goes Into Orbit**

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Dotted Rioting breaks out before long march of Dacca's Biharis

DACCA, Aug. 13 (Agencies)

— Fifty-six people were injured when police fired in the air and used tear gas and sticks to disperse about 30,000 Biharis, non-Bengali Muslims, who attacked a police station at the Bangladesh border town of Saidpur Sunday.

The crowd had gathered to prepare for a march across northern India to Pakistan, which they regard as their homeland. They were stranded in Bangladesh when it broke from Pakistan in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.

Officials said the crowd suddenly became violent and attacked the police station. Among the injured were 21 policemen. More than 100 of the marchers were arrested.

They had hoped to cross into the Indian state of West Bengal Monday at the start of their 1,500-mile trek.

Sunday, police broke up a concentration of about 3,000 of the marchers near Dinajpur and arrested their leader, Nasim Khan, and four others.

Khan said earlier this month that they wanted to draw world attention to their desire to return to Pakistan.

The Bangladesh government said in a statement Sunday that it had taken steps to prevent the

marchers setting out on their hazardous journey.

The Home Ministry said it was sympathetic to their plight and hoped they would respond to a government call for patience until their repatriation problem could be solved.

India Saturday closed its border with Bangladesh and put troops on alert to prevent the march.

Pakistan has agreed to take 25,000 of the refugees and 3,300 left by ship for Karachi last month. A further 1,700 were to have left last Sunday.

There are 50,000 stranded people claiming to be Pakistanis planning the long march to Pakistan via India.

Dinajpur is at the tip of Bangladesh, only six miles from the Indian border. These stranded Biharis were to assemble from all over Bangladesh to start their march on Aug. 14, a day symbolizing the birth of Pakistan in 1947.

A Dinajpur deputy commissioner said: "We shall not allow any non-local to cross the international border."

He confirmed that six central committee leaders of the stranded Pakistanis have been detained.

India and Bangladesh decided, not to let the people break the border rules and have enforced extra security measures.

Bhutto party rejects Zia's election plan

KARACHI, Aug. 13 (AP) —

The Pakistan People's Party, headed by Nasrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Sunday rejected Gen. Zia ul Haq's proposal for proportional representation during the general election scheduled for November.

The 21-page statement issued by the Central Secretariat of the party said that "the party has unanimously decided not to send any reply to Gen. Zia ul Haq's letter and had decided as early as October 1977 that the PPP would not talk or negotiate for joining with the martial law regime."

The statement warned the Pakistani authorities that if the general elections were held on the basis of proportional representation, the validity would be challenged before the Supreme Court of Pakistan."

Mrs. Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, were not available for confirmation of the statement, but a member of their household said that the statement was issued with the consent of Mrs. Bhutto, who cannot participate in politics by order of the government.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a five-party grouping, asked Zia to stick to the present election system and ensure holding of the national polls Nov. 17, as scheduled.

The call came at Lahore after two days of talks among PNA leaders.

The alliance originally was formed in early 1977 to oppose Bhutto in the national elections. The alliance briefly shared cabinet posts under Zia in the last few months but quit the government in April to mobilize for the November elections.

Bonn families go public over prisoners in Israel

By Larry Thorson

FRANKFURT, Aug. 13 (AP) —

After three and a half years in Israeli jails, Brigitte Schulz and Thomas Reuter still have not received a full trial, and their families in West Germany are raising a public protest against their

long detention on a sensational accusation of international sabotage.

Isolated most of the time, the two German leftists have been held under extraordinary secrecy in Israel. Because of strict military censorship, no details have been published in Israel about their appearances at closed sessions of a pretrial hearing in an Israeli military court.

Indeed, Miss Schulz and Reuter, along with three Palestinians, had already been in Israeli jails for 14 months before Israel announced in March 1977 that it was holding them. The five, described as members of a commando group, were said to have plotted to shoot down an El Al airliner carrying more than 100 passengers.

Before that announcement, their fate had been unknown. Even the name of the country where they were arrested in January 1976 — Kenya — was and still is considered classified information in Israel.

The blanket of silence on the case has led to at least 18 separate inquiries and protests by the Bonn government. The Schulz and Reuter families in Germany are frustrated and angry.

"Everything Israel says is a tissue of lies," Helga Reuter, mother of the 27-year-old Thomas said.

Kuwait leads move against Lloyds ruling

KUWAIT, Aug. 13 (R) — Kuwait was consulting with other Gulf states to formulate a joint position over the recent decision by Lloyds of London insurance firm to declare the Gulf a war zone, Kuwaiti official said Monday.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry officials said the declaration had upset ship and tanker owners in the region.

Representatives of Kuwaiti insurance and re-insurance companies held meetings here during the past few days to study the situation and convey to Lloyds "their deep resentment" at the move and the subsequent increase in shipping insurance costs, the officials said.

arab news Middle East

Demands end to envoys' harassment

Pakistan vehemently denies Afghan espionage charge

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 13 (Agencies)

— Pakistan denied Monday that its embassy staff in Kabul, engaged in espionage. Pakistan also called on the pro-Moscow Afghan government of President Nur Muhammad Taraki to stop harassing Pakistani diplomats.

An embassy official was however allowed to meet Shah 36 hours after the incident.

Pakistan said that at this meeting, which took place in the presence of 10 Afghan intelligence officials, Shah was "obviously under duress and was made to say that he had sought political asylum in Afghanistan."

The motive behind Afghan public six weeks after the incident occurred was to "concoct evidence to prove Pakistan's involvement in the recent army revolt in Kabul's Bala Hisar Fort," the Foreign Office said.

Kabul Radio had blamed Paki-

stan and Iranian citizens for the mutiny by an army regiment which claimed 300 lives on Aug. 5 before it could be crushed by pro-government troops with the help of tanks and Russian helicopters, the office said.

In addition to Shah's abduction, a few other Pakistani embassy officials in Kabul had been harassed on several occasions and subjected to intimidation and illegal confinement.

Urging the release of Shah, the Foreign Office said it hoped Afghanistan would treat Pakistani embassy staff in accordance with diplomatic practices.

"The government of Pakistan also hopes that the Afghan government will respond positively to its gestures and will not tax its patience to the extent where it would be left with no choice but to

abandon its policy of restraint."

Official sources in Islamabad said Saturday that Pakistan's presidential adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, would leave for Kabul on Aug. 19 for a second

round of talks with Afghan leaders.

The talks are aimed at preparing for a summit of the two neighboring countries to ease the present tension in their relations.

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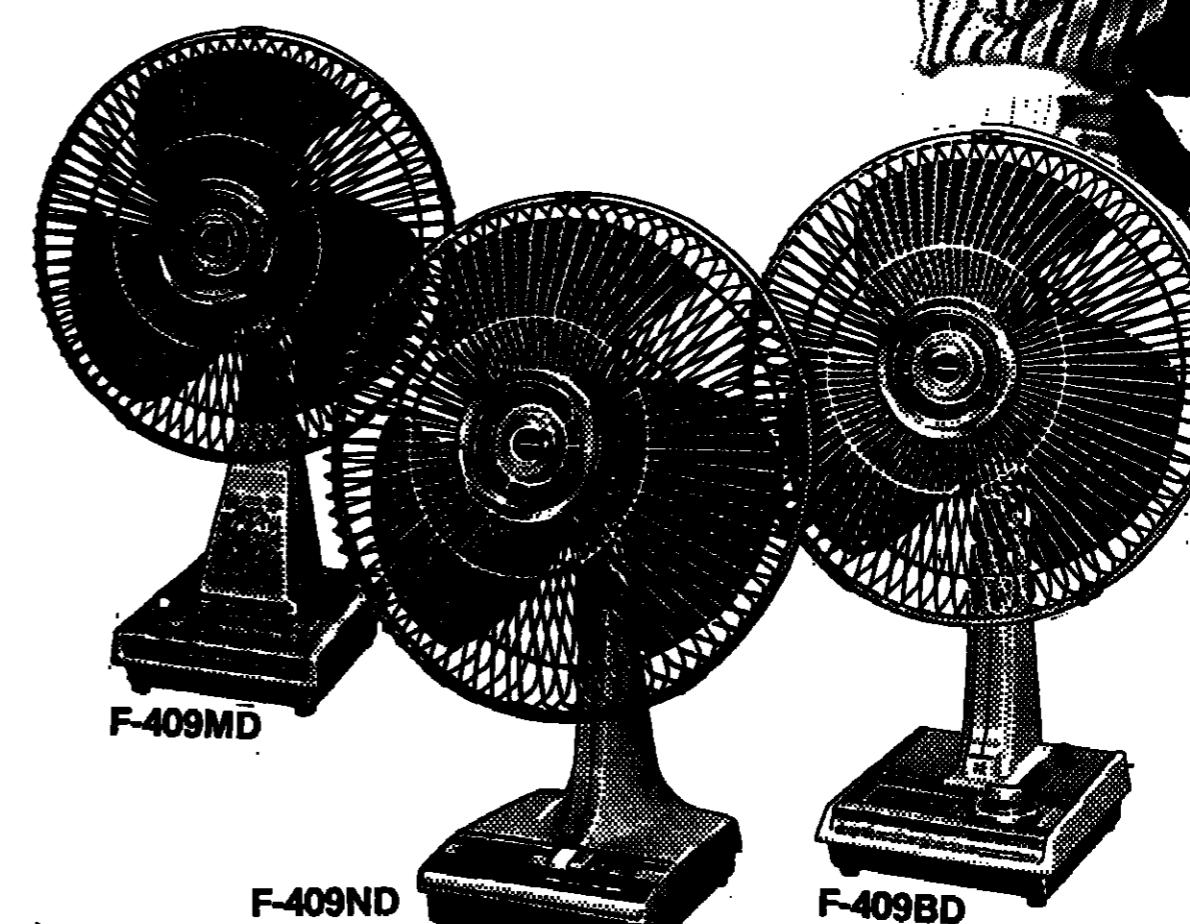
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Nkomo in Romania

Black civil rights leader raps U.S. policy in southern Africa

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (Agencies) — America should end its "incoherent" policy in southern Africa and strengthen its support of the black cause there, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said Sunday.

If the United States is not prepared to withdraw its investments from South Africa, it should fight so that blacks can enjoy full citizenship, the black activist leader said. Jackson recently returned from a two-week visit there.

"How can you impose sanctions on Rhodesia at point X and at point Y have a luxurious and sumptuous relationship with South Africa," he said during ABC-TV's "Issues and answers."

U.K. gives political asylum to fleeing Pretoria lawyer

LONDON, Aug. 13 (R) — The British Foreign Office has said that a prominent "colored" lawyer, reported to have fled South Africa, was now in Botswana and had been given permission to come to Britain with his wife.

The office said Shua Chetty, 37, a South African of Indian descent, had been in touch with the British High Commission in Gaborone, but declined any further comment.

Chetty represented the family of black leader Steve Biko after his death in police custody in South Africa almost two years ago and has also prepared the defense in May of the country's security trials. His passport was withdrawn by the government in 1976.

The Sunday Times newspaper reported in Johannesburg that the lawyer had fled to Botswana because he feared he might be placed under a government banning order, seriously restricting his freedoms.

said.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, military headquarters Sunday reported a further 58 people killed in the war against Patriotic Front guerrillas.

The dead included a 71-year-old white farmer killed with his black driver in an ambush in the west of the country, and 16 black civilians whose vehicle hit a landmine.

Six others were seriously injured in that incident in the eastern operational area, which is infiltrated by guerrillas of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union.

Guerrillas also stole medical supplies from a mission hospital at Bikitika in the south east and dug trenches across an adjoining airstrip. The communists said the guerrillas told local residents this was to prevent Red Cross aircraft landing there.

In Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu Sunday conferred with Joshua Nkomo, the guerrilla leader who arrived in Romania Saturday at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party, the news agency Agerpres reported.

The official announcement said Ceausescu reassured Romania's "militant solidarity with the just fight of the Zimbabwe people for the overthrow of Rhodesia's racist regime, for the fulfillment of its aspirations to freedom, welfare and independence."



RELEASE: Tomás Borge, interior minister of the new Nicaragua government, gets a light for his cigarette from a former National Guard prison commander. The new government announced Sunday that it had released 268 former members of the forces of the recently overthrown president, Gen. Anastasio Somoza.

Austria debates nuclear power as new referendum approaches

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (R) — Austria's leading trade unionists stepped into a political hornet's nest this weekend by calling for a second referendum on nuclear energy which voters rejected last year.

Anton Benya, one of the most powerful figures in the ruling Socialist Party, said Saturday night that changes in the world energy situation since the referendum made it necessary for Austria to rethink its ban on nuclear power.

He told a television interviewer he believed Austria's first nearly completed nuclear plant at Zwettendorf, a Danube village northeast of Vienna, would be approved in a second referendum.

A majority of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OEGB) would support it, he added.

Conservative opposition leader Alois Mock immediately attacked Benya's suggestion, saying his People's Party considered the first referendum binding.

"It shows a doubtful understanding of democracy when one wants to overturn this decision not even a year after the referendum," Mock told a party meeting Sunday.

The initiative of Austrian nuclear opponents, the main anti-Zwettendorf group, accused Benya of trying to deceive Socialist voters who gave his party an overwhelming victory in the May general elections.

Criticize Eanes

law strike

Parliament passed the new statute during the former non-party government of Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto. But Eanes expressed doubts about its constitutionality and other aspects and passed it to the new government of Maria de Lourdes Pin-tasiglo for its opinion.

Eanes has described what he called attempts to exert pressure on him as unworthy of the medical profession's role in society. Doctors of left-wing unions have opposed the strike as unethical and illegal and a thinly-veiled attempt to block promulgation of a Socialist-sponsored National Health Service.

In Moscow

World political scientists start huddle

He read out a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev which said political scientists had a special responsibility because their work dealt with the problems of preserving peace.

The congress opened in the white-columned ballroom of Moscow's house of trade unions, which has witnessed some key moments in Soviet political history.

Josef Stalin lay in state in the hall of columns after his death, and it was also the room used by Stalin to hold the show trials of his purged political opponents in the 1930s.

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The congress will range over thorny

Utrecht swimming swept by East German women

UTRECHT, Netherlands, Aug. 13 (R) — East Germany has impressively won the eight nations Women's European Cup swimming championship, collecting 10 gold medals in the 14 events.

Speared by world record holders Barbara Krause and Andrea Pollack, they finished the two-day meet Sunday with 136 points to regain the trophy from the Soviet Union, who trailed 40 points behind their East German rivals.

The Netherlands showed good form to finish third on 92 points,

Hartford golf delayed

WETHERSFIELD, Connecticut Aug. 13 (AP) — The relentless rain is still holding up the Sammy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Several players in the 68-man field will miss pro-am events for which they would have been paid, because of the postponements.

The final 36 holes at the par-71, 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club were rained off Sunday. The final two rounds were scheduled for Monday.

The leader at 11-under-par 131 is J.C. Snead, who finished his second round of play before the rain began. One stroke behind Snead was Mark Hayes, while Mike Brannan was third at eight-under-par 134.

The bad weather began Friday afternoon when a sudden storm packing near-hurricane winds sent 69 golfers and thousands of spectators scrambling for safety.



WHITE WATER : Britain's Albert Kerr, the 1977 world men's kayak champion, steers through white water on the River Treweryn in north Wales.

Unbeaten 81 for Worcestershire

Turner cuts Kent's Sunday League lead

LONDON, Aug. 13 (R) — New Zealand's Glenn Turner hit an unbeaten 81 to send Worcestershire on the road to victory over Kent at Canterbury in a 40-over Sunday League game.

They finished with 150 points to retain the trophy they won in 1975 and 1976.

West Germany, with two relay wins Saturday, finished second while east Germany had 99, including a first and second by Roger Pytel in butterfly events.

South African Barry Richards.

Pakistani Younis Ahmad helped Turner in a stand worth 66 off 17 overs and then took three for 32 as Kent found their visitors total of 163 beyond reach. Despite a brave 44 from Graham Johnson Kent were all out for 150.

Somerset beat Sussex at Weston Super-Mare to share second place — but with a game in hand. West

Indian Viv Richards (three sixes, two fours) hit 70 and Somerset totalled 178 for eight. England's Ian Botham took three for seven as Sussex slumped for 42 for six and even a fighting 48 from Imran Khan — their best bowler earlier — left Sussex 75 runs behind when the last man was out.

Results of Sunday League matches:

At Wellingborough: Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire on fastest scoring rate in rain restricted match.

Northamptonshire 234 for one in 40 overs (W. Larkins 111 P. Willey 101 not out).

Leicestershire 80 for 3 in 19 overs.

Northampton 4 points.

At Cheltenham: Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by 4 wickets.

Surrey 4 points.

At Lords: Middlesex beat Glamorgan by 68 runs.

Middlesex 186 in 37.5 overs (C. Radley 54).

Glamorgan 118 for 7 in 38 overs.

Middlesex 4 points.

At Weston-Super-Mare:

Surrey 4 points.

At Bournemouth: Surrey beat Hampshire by 8 wickets.

Hampshire 121 for 7 in 40 overs, Surrey 122 for 2 in 38 overs (G. Roopie 42 not out).

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A divided island still can't stand

By Otto C. Doelling

NICOSIA — Five years after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus a solution to the intercommunal strife between Greek and Turkish Cypriots appears as elusive as ever.

There are fears that a breakdown in the current peace effort between the two communities may kindle renewed political violence.

"If the talks fail, this will create a vacuum and frustration among the people, who are now unified in support of the talks," Alecos Michaelides, the no. 2 man in the Greek-Cypriot government and Speaker of Cyprus' House of Representatives, said.

For the past several years there have been no serious incidents along the barbed-wire and barricades of the so-called "green line" separating the antagonists. But fears of new violence raised the threat of more bloodshed like that which has overshadowed the brief, tragic history of the Cypriot republic.

Independence, which came after more than four years of Greek-Cypriot fighting against the island's British colonial rulers, only aggravated the deep-rooted mistrust and enmity between the island's ethnic Greeks and Turks. The latter opposed the Greek guerrilla war.

The founding constitution, which provided extraordinary guarantees to the Turkish minority, quickly proved unworkable and the Turks ultimately isolated themselves in self-defense enclaves.

On two occasions — in 1964 and 1967 — fighting between the two communities brought mainland Greece and Turkey to the brink of war and drove a deep wedge in the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, to which both nations belong. Greece and Turkey, together with Britain, guaranteed Cyprus' independence.

But the young nation's greatest danger began with a July 15, 1974, coup against then-President Archbishop Makarios, the religious and political leader of the Greek-Cypriots.

The coup was engineered by the ruling military junta in mainland Greece and supported by diehard Greek-Cypriot supporters of "Enosis," or union between Cyprus and Greece 500 miles to the west.

The plotters succeeded in temporarily ousting Makarios, who had angered some of his pre-independence supporters by abandoning the dream of Enosis in the face of vehement Turkish opposition.

But the coup collapsed, and with it the military junta in Greece, when Turkey sent an invasion force onto Cyprus on July 20, 1974. The Turks said they had come to safeguard the island's Turkish minority, which accounts for 18 per cent of a total population of 650,000.

Up to 40,000 Turkish troops rolled over northern Cyprus from the Bay of Morphou, the island's "Miami Beach" — the Varosha resort district of suburban Famagusta. The resort, with its 50 Greek-Cypriot-owned hotels towering over white sandy beaches, is now a ghost town and pawn in the peace negotiations.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy nearly 40 per cent of the "island of love" — reputed birthplace of the legendary Aphrodite, or Venus.

Turkish Cypriots, led by the short and jaunty Rauf Denktash, have proclaimed a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in the occupied northern region but have held back a threatened unilateral declaration of independence. — (AP)

Can any

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON —

In the chorus of abuse that has greeted President Jimmy Carter's political maneuvers, it is worth considering whether the current energy crisis would not bring down any president. It may be a crisis, not just for Carter, but for the democratic system — and not just in America.

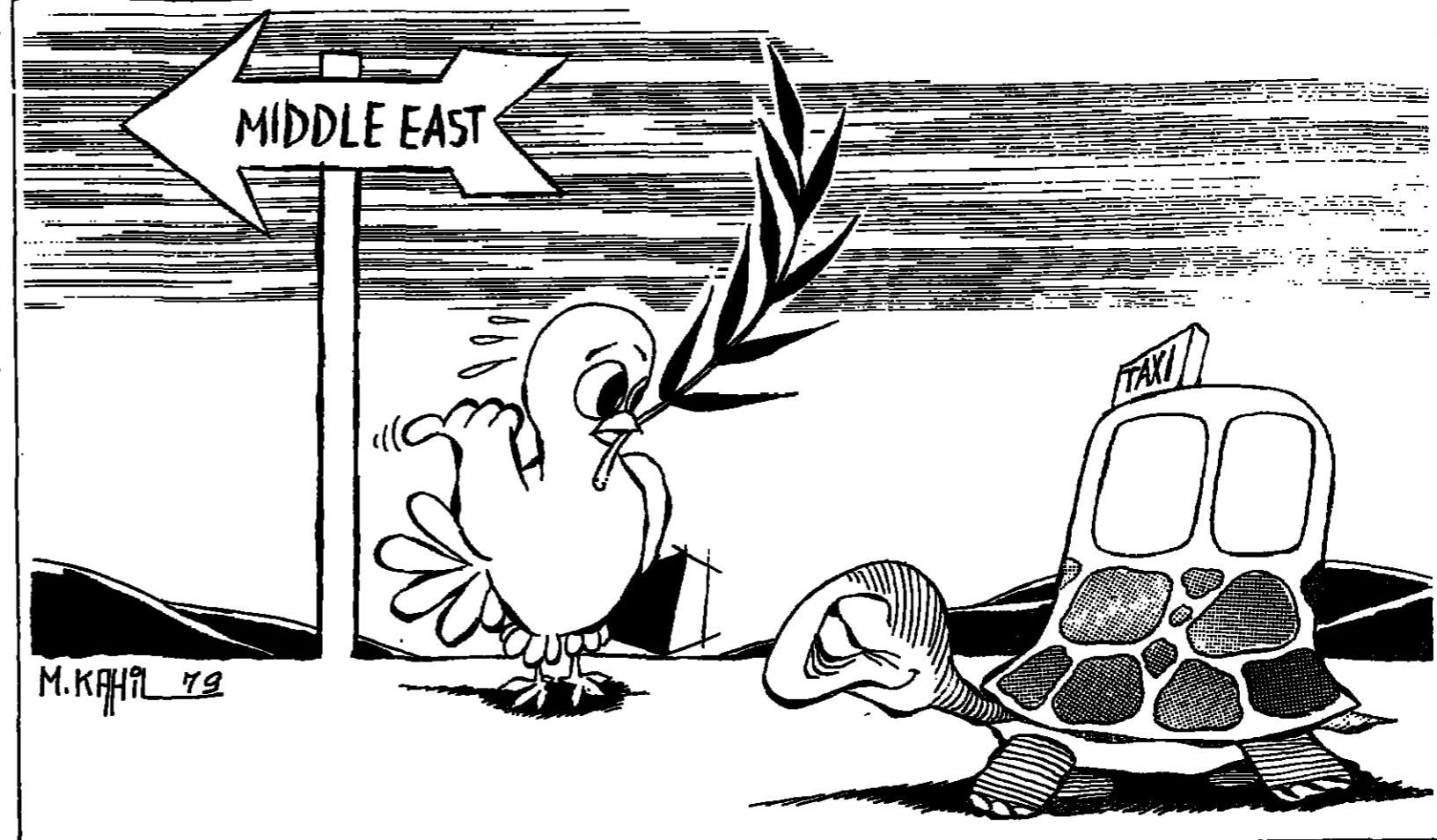
For at least 60 years, cheap oil has been part of the American political equation, an assumption of American democracy, so that to some Europeans it seemed almost that America was oil. In 1923 two English oil experts, Davenport and Cooke, wrote: "Travel but a little in the country and you will gain the impression that the modernism of the United States flowed from its oil wells... Does not the American live on oil? Certainly he cannot move without it."

In the years of expansion of cars and highways, the right to cheap oil became an unspoken amendment to the American constitution, while the oil companies became a kind of parallel government, reviled but still entrusted with providing the crucial means for a totally reconstructed life-style.

The most spectacular example, Los Angeles, was not (as most people think) first built along the highways; it was originally served by an expensive electric railway whose forlorn tracks and bridges can still be seen alongside the roads.

But the oil companies bought up the railway and closed it down, ensuring the monopoly of cars and gasoline. In the post-war decades, American cheap oil came to be regarded even more as a basic democratic right, as the interstate highways became the new arteries of the nation, as the railroad system crumbled and as the extension of suburbia made

arab news



Portugal's 100-day march to new elections

By David Reid

LISBON —

Portugal's first woman prime minister, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, has described her caretaker task as a 100-day march to general elections in the autumn.

Her conservative opponents, to quote a recent headline, regard it more as a 100-day war, accusing her of lacking the impartiality needed for her delicate mission.

The ferocity of the rightist attacks on the 49-year-old former ambassador to UNESCO has astonished most political observers here.

Dr. Francisco da Carneiro, the mercurial Oporto lawyer who heads the center-right Social Democrats, denounced President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' choice of Miss Pintasilgo as part of a plan to turn Portugal into a socialist-leaning, Third World-oriented military regime.

Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, leader of the conservative Center Democrats, said the new prime minister has socialist and progressive sympathies and was the worst possible choice for the job.

The two rightist parties, with the small Monarchist Party (PPM) have formed a loose alliance aimed at ending the present left-wing majority in parliament at the next elections.

Judging by recent public statements, however, it seems the election campaign could already have begun with the premier and the president the main targets of the right rather than the Socialists, Portugal's largest party, and the Communists.

General Eanes' decision to dissolve the assembly and call new elections, but to make this subject to parliamentary approval of a caretaker cabinet, was

one of his classic "Judgments of Solomon."

He has managed at once to displease the right, who urged a speedy dissolution, and the Socialists, who argued that elections could have been averted until they were constitutionally due next year.

General Eanes decided that elections this autumn were the only democratic way out because of the impossibility of finding a stable coalition in the assembly which emerged from the country's first free elections for half a century.

Socialist leader Mario Soares, who ruled for 16 months after the 1976 elections with a minority government, and then for a further six months in partnership with the conservatives, said he could have returned to power until 1980 with the help of dissident Social Democrats who broke away from Dr. da Carneiro last April.

But General Eanes, who dismissed Dr. Soares as premier just over a year ago after the collapse of his second government, would have none of it, regarding the combination as too fragile to last.

His ruling recalled his demolition of two top generals last year in what was seen as part of a process of ending military involvement in politics.

Both then army chief of staff, General Vasco da Rocha Vieira, and the leftist military governor of Lisbon, General Vasco Lourenco, lost their jobs and reverted to the ranks of colonel and major respectively.

Again this year General Eanes had to take the tough decision of vetoing a Socialist-sponsored bill of amnesty for those implicated in the abortive right and left-wing coups of 1975, the turbulent year after the revolution which ended half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

U.S. president survive the energy crisis?

try from this dependence. A high-powered team of Harvard experts, after six years of study, has just published their recommendations in a book called *Energy Future*, which is the basis of Senator Edward Kennedy's alternative plan.

They are pessimistic about the future of coal or nuclear supplies, and put most of their faith in new forms of conservation. But they do not really face up to the possibility of having to change the "auto way of life" which they say is simply "a fact of life in American life."

Nor is that surprising. Europeans, and still more the inhabitants of poorer countries, are inclined to depict the American predicament in moralizing terms, as if that whole network of highways, filling stations, suburbs and air-conditioned skyscrapers were a kind of new Babylon whose day of retribution has come.

And certainly the waste of the precious fluid, which could be used for fertilizers for the Third World, is increasingly repugnant.

How good for Americans to have to retreat back to the inner cities, to community life, car pools, commuter trains and other strongholds of European morality. A clever new advertisement for British Rail expresses something of the British attitude, showing a deserted filling station, with grass growing up through the concrete, while a new, sleek, high-speed train zooms above it. "British Rail: the backbone of the nation."

But the fact is that America does not really have that choice; it is now not a question of morality but of survival. No doubt there will be much more conservation, smaller cars, and a move back to the inner cities; already the U.S. has reduced its oil consumption more effectively than Europe. But the

notion of restructuring American society, away from the car back to mass transport and concentrated cities, is not yet conceivable within a democratic system, as Congress has made perfectly plain.

So Carter, faced with the necessity to do something on one side, and the intense resistance of car drivers or Congress on the other, has done what most other presidents would do, which Nixon and Ford did before him.

He has promised massive projects for the future, and nothing much for the present; and he has taken refuge in the traditional Democratic remedy of blaming the oil companies. The energy crisis may well cause his downfall; but the roots of the crisis are longer and deeper than his presidency; and he will not be the only victim, either in America or Europe.

For the American experience is not as different from Europe as we would like to imagine; and in the post-war years Europe became dangerously dependent on oil with far less justification. Already, after 1973, the energy crisis played a part in removing Olof Palme from power in Sweden and Ted Heath in Britain. And Britain today shows, as she becomes temporarily self-sufficient in oil, worrying signs of repeating the American experience: both in allowing the oil to feed its complacency, and in letting the oil companies become the arbiters of its energy policy.

It is an odd irony that Margaret Thatcher should now be so anxious to diminish the British National Oil Corporation, which is the kind of instrument that an American president would now dream of. But the American experience shows all too painfully how, if a country cannot control its oil, the oil will very soon control it. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

of the American people and organizations. And so, as many as 82 U.S. Congressmen have signed a petition to the U.S. president asking him not to create a task force in the Gulf to protect the oil supplies, the paper said.

"Such thinking on the part of the U.S. Congressmen provides ample testimony to the fact that colonial ideology remains unacceptable among international society, and its rejection forms the basis of growth for the international relations in a congenial atmosphere," the paper said.

Al-Jazirah commented the Palestinian Central Council's declaration in Damascus Sunday that it would adhere to the Charter of the PLO, but said it had expected the Council to announce unity among the commando organizations. It regretted that the concluding statement did not contain fundamental resolutions on the issue of Palestinian national unity. The paper said, "Our

emphasis on this unity stems from our strong faith in the legitimacy of the Palestinian rights and also from our fears of increasing psychological, economic and social pressures against the Palestinians living in the occupied territory and of recurring armed assaults on Palestinian refugees living in camps in South Lebanon."

The paper added that "the example of national unity being presented by the Palestinians in the occupied territories and those living under miserable conditions in camps is ideal for the leaders of different Palestinian organizations to follow. National unity was needed to boost Arab and international efforts now being made to create an objective formula for a peaceful, equitable and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict," the paper added.

Commenting on TV programs, a contributor to *Al-Medina* said, "Our

suggested that short but interesting orientation programs could be far better than protracted ordinary ones, presented just to fill gaps of time.

The writer said the programs were presented now as if the television was set on automatic, without anyone around to present the programs. "And the way the programs are presented gives the feeling that someone was awaiting the end to hurry back home." The writer found TV programs in the neighboring countries more interesting despite the fact, as he said, that their hardships were far greater than those felt locally.

In order to make the programs appealing, the writer felt it should be necessary to put our heart and soul together in the programs and to buy good series from outside. Beside pleasing the viewers, such a course of action may also achieve the desired objective, he added.

"Now if I only hadn't paid that last installment early." — *AL-RIYADH*



Looking back on ten years of violence

Why Londonderry wasn't Little Rock

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

Ten years ago, on 12th August, 1969, a number of Catholic youths in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, made a stone-throwing attack on a Protestant procession, that of the Apprentice Boys on its way to commemorate, on the city walls, the relief of the city by Protestant forces, defeating a Catholic siege in 1690.

The stone-throwing youths were pursued by the police into the Bogside, the Catholic ghetto outside the walls of Londonderry. The police were predominantly a Protestant force, responsible to an entirely Protestant government at that time, under powers devolved to the provincial parliament at Stormont by the parliament of the United Kingdom.

When units of this police force tried to make their way into the Bogside, their entry was resisted by Catholic militants, using petrol bombs as well as stones, and taking cover behind street barricades and on the roofs of houses. These proceedings received instantaneous and vast publicity, both in the

of a system and a regime which had lasted in Northern Ireland since 1920, the year in which Northern Ireland came into being under Lloyd George's Government of Ireland Act of that year. That Act was the result of three forces: — the manifest desire of most Catholics in Ireland for control over their own affairs; the not-less manifest desire of Ulster Protestants not to be included in any kind of Catholic-majority political unit, and a general desire of the British people to be rid of Ireland and its controversies, for ever, if possible.

Lloyd George responded to these forces with usual creative ingenuity. He had to deal at that time an insurrection in the Catholic part of the island of Ireland — an insurrection of which the declared objective was independence for a united Ireland. He was prepared to go quite a distance towards independence, for the Catholic part of Ireland, but he knew he could not deliver a united Ireland and that an attempt to do so would involve him in attempting to coerce Ulster Protestants

Catholic part of Ireland was concerned, its polity evolved from the limited autonomy for 26 counties 'Free State', resulting from the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, into the independent sovereign statehood of the Republic of Ireland today. The Republic was an eminently viable unit, with a high degree of consensus.

Northern Ireland, on the other hand, contained two distinct populations, with a long history of mutual antagonism — Ulster Protestants, originally of Scottish and English origin, established in the province since the 17th century, and Catholics descended mainly from the Gaelic-speaking original inhabitants of the province. Given the nature of the relations between these two populations, developed government meant the permanent political hegemony of the Protestant majority over the Catholic minority.

The parliament of Northern Ireland was defined by Lord Craigavon, in a famous phrase, as "A Protestant parliament for a Protestant people." This was an accurate enough account of the work-

generally, on the grounds that they were likely to be disloyal, could hardly be expected to generate loyalty among Catholics.

In fact, the degree of dissatisfaction among Catholics, though quite real, was sometimes exaggerated by friend and foe alike. A survey carried out in 1968, on the eve of the collapse of the system, showed that one-third of Catholics accepted the constitution of Northern Ireland (as it then stood), on a basis of devolution; one-third rejected it; and one-third gave no opinion.

During most of the history of devolved government in Northern Ireland, both the main British parties and successive British Governments agreed not to look too closely at how the devolved institutions were actually being worked. A convention grew up whereby questions could not even be asked on the subject at Westminster; these were "matters for the government of Northern Ireland." In this way, the Catholic population of Northern Ireland had become, in relation to an important range of matters affect-

'Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people'. There is no longer any system of official discrimination against Catholics. British intervention in Northern Ireland in August ten years ago accomplished what Federal intervention — most dramatically at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 — accomplished in the states of the Confederacy.

What went wrong? Why does that suggestive analogy not work?

Why should methods which ended all official racism discrimination in Dixie with a minimum of violence, have led, in Northern Ireland, not only to the ending of all official religious discrimination, but also to ten years of savage, lethal politico-sectarian violence, with no end yet in sight?

Why was Londonderry so different from Little Rock?

Many Protestants thought they knew the answer. The difference was that the civil rights movement in Dixie was *really* about civil rights. The civil rights movement in Northern Ireland was about uniting Ireland. Whites in Dixie were not threatened with incorporation in a black Republic. Protestants in Northern Ireland were threatened with incorporation in a Catholic Republic.

Most participants in the civil rights movement, sympathizers with it and even outside observers rejected that diagnosis with scorn. I was a sympathizer, and a minor occasional participant, and I know that those who started the movement genuinely wanted civil rights, of which they had been genuinely deprived.

But — and it is a very large 'but' indeed — there were others in that movement who wanted something quite different. They wanted revolution. And the revolution they wanted was the same revolution as the then leaders of the IRA wanted. And by August 1969 it was people of this stamp who were setting the pace for what by then was a civil rights movement only in name. The IRA was providing the stews for the civil rights marches. The standard bearer of the movement, the symbolic figure of August, 1969, the *Pasionaria* of the Bogside — and I do not use that term derisively — was Bernadette Devlin. And Bernadette Devlin was, and is, a part of the Republican Movement of which the heart has always been the IRA.

But — and it is a very large 'but' indeed — there were others in that movement who wanted something quite different. They wanted revolution. And the revolution they wanted was the same revolution as the then leaders of the IRA wanted. And by August 1969 it was people of this stamp who were setting the pace for what by then was a civil rights movement only in name. The IRA was providing the stews for the civil rights marches. The standard bearer of the movement, the symbolic figure of August, 1969, the *Pasionaria* of the Bogside — and I do not use that term derisively — was Bernadette Devlin. And Bernadette Devlin was, and is, a part of the Republican Movement of which the heart has always been the IRA.

The IRA leadership at this time was Marxist, and the rhetoric of the movement as a whole at this time was red rather than green — or rather, it was a curious iridescent fabric, red in some lights, green in others. These people were not demanding incorporation of Northern Ireland into the Republic. Theoretically they were working for revolution in both parts of Ireland. Theoretically also they were working for unity of the whole working class, both Protestant and Catholic. In practice, there was no prospect of revolution in the Republic, and no prospect of unity between the Catholic and Protestant sections of the working class. It was the Protestant workers who most hated the republican and civil rights movement — seeing the two as the same, and aimed at the destruction, not only of Stormont, but also of the very existence of Northern Ireland. Essentially, this was true. The IRA might want revolution in both parts of the island, but it was only in Northern Ireland that anything resembling revolutionary conditions existed.

However, many Catholics who grew up since the World War II, were unwilling to accept any form of second-class citizenship. This generation had benefited from the welfare state in post-war Britain. In matters which, like social welfare, and subsidised access to higher education, fell directly under the government of Northern Ireland, the IRA leadership at this time was Marxist, and the rhetoric of the movement was red rather than green — or rather, it was a curious iridescent fabric, red in some lights, green in others.

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United Kingdom, Catholics were not subject to any discrimination.

By the sixties, this generation of Catholics was on the move. Their leaders were articulate, well-informed, courageous and astute. They grasped the possibilities of publicity. They had seen how the civil rights movement in America's South, by being willing to provide confrontation with the peculiar laws and practices of that region, had forced the nature of those laws and practices and also the brutality needed to enforce them on the attention of the whole country. For blacks in the South read Catholics in Northern Ireland. The analogy was not precise but it was something more important: it was potentially suggestive. The civil rights movement as a whole aimed to secure equal rights for Catholics, through tactics closely resembling those which had won equal rights for blacks in Dixie. It was a reasonable and proper aim, and it was in fact attained. The system against which it was directed was destroyed. There is no longer any discrimination against Catholics.

The tragedy of the decade stems from the reflex of *machismo* evoked, in a large section of the officers and men of the IRA by that experience and by those taunts. This section now broke away to form the Provisional IRA. Their immediate aims were to



In Armagh a massive section of Scotch Street lies devastated after car bomb went off during an IRA offensive last year which cut across 14 towns in 74 minutes.

the conference which ratified them — was to be a power-sharing executive. That is to say an executive in which representatives of the Catholic minority would have a guaranteed number of seats. Members of this executive would then sit jointly with members of the Dublin Government on a Council of Ireland, whose powers were vaguely abdicated.

Now, this was very nice, for Catholics. What did it have to offer to Protestants? Protestants who had been quite happy with majority rule saw few attractions in sharing power with Catholics and no attractions at all in a Council of Ireland. The then leader of the Ulster Unionists, Brian Faulkner, who accepted these arrangements and tried to work them, argued that by giving Catholics a share in government Sunningdale would isolate the IRA, and thus make peace.

The shock of international indignation after Londonderry's Bloody Sunday were probably largely instrumental in inducing the British Government to change from policies approved by Protestants in Northern Ireland, to policies designed to attract Catholic support.

The first and most lasting of the measures taken under the new policy line was the 'prorogation' of the Parliament at Stormont, announced on 24th March, 1972. It was in fact a termination. The Stormont parliament has not met since that date, and is unlikely to meet again — unless indeed (which is quite possible), it meets as the parliament of an independent Northern Ireland after Belfast made the point that Sunningdale did not mean peace. And if it did not, then there was no attraction left in it for Protestants.

The Protestant opponents of Sunningdale, of whom the most vociferous was the Rev. Ian Paisley, concentrated their main denunciations on the Council of Ireland. They charged that the Council was the thin end of the wedge. It meant that the unity of Ireland was on the way, incorporating Protestants in a Catholic State. In vain Faulkner denied this, saying that there was no question of progress towards unity. In vain, because his Catholic partners were corroborating the charges of his Protestant enemies.

The Catholic partners, most notably John Hume, in 'selling' Sunningdale to their own electorate consistently implied, and sometimes said outright that Sunningdale did mean progress towards unity, of which the Council was an instalment. By going on in this way the Catholic partners — with some help also from Dublin — were helping to dig the political graves of their Protestant partners, and consequently of power-sharing itself.

The power-sharing executive came into being at the beginning of 1974. It died in the spring, isolated and powerless before a massive strike of the Protestant working class, organized by an *ad hoc* body, the Ulster Workers' Council. The Council of Ireland pre-deceased the Executive, having been jettisoned with the consent of the Catholic partners, but far too late to do Brian Faulkner any good.

Harold Wilson's government was blamed, especially by Catholics, for the collapse of power-sharing.

It should be clear that if Britain disengages from Northern Ireland, under American and other pressure, Northern Ireland will go for independence, not for unification. It will be independence under siege, with Protestant security forces, and no tolerance for dissidents, or presumed dissidents — that is, Catholics. There would be savage conflicts inside Northern Ireland, and, as a result, almost certainly, war with the Republic. The most probable consequence in this century would not be unity, but a new border in a different place, with two hostile States in Ireland, and a ghastly heritage of suffering and bitterness.

That is the end towards which those who are at present trying to 'destabilise' direct rule are in fact working, though they do not seem to know it.

The fact that they genuinely do not seem to know it, and are able to ignore glaringly obvious signs is in itself extraordinary, since they include some highly intelligent people.

It is as if minds which appear to be rational and moderate are in fact in the irrational grip of a blind tribal-territorial instinct, driven into collision with the other tribe.



The most moving victims of war are always the children. A young boy recovers in a Belfast hospital after a bomb explosion.

United Kingdom and in the rest of the world.

In Dublin, the prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, Mr. Jack Lynch, said on television on the 13th of August that the Republic could not "stand idly by" while such events were going on. In Northern Ireland, this statement was widely interpreted, by Catholics and Protestants alike, as meaning that an invasion of Northern Ireland by forces from the Republic was on the way.

The violence which had begun in Londonderry, and which there had remained at a non-lethal level, now spread to Belfast and increased in intensity. The Catholic militants there staged an attack on a police station, as a diversion to relieve the pressure on the militants of the Bogside. Protestant militants saw this in effect as the insurrection of a Fifth Column, preceding the incursion of the Catholic army from the South. They reacted correspondingly, with extreme violence against the Catholic population and units of the police joined in on their side. Six people — five of them Catholics — were killed and more than a hundred injured.

These proceedings also received widespread publicity and television coverage. Opinion, both in Britain and in the world, reacted strongly against the spectacle of an apparently partisan police, seeming to help rather than to restrain a sectarian mob.

It was in these conditions that the Labor government of Harold Wilson decided to deploy British troops first in Londonderry and then in Belfast. Nominally, these troops were deployed "in support of the civil power." In practice, this meant that responsibility for security in Northern Ireland was now taken from the hands of the devolved government at Stormont and reverted to Westminster which has, of course, exclusive control over all military forces in the United Kingdom. The Northern Ireland police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, remained responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs in the Stormont Government so far as general policing was concerned, but were subordinated to the military command in relation to security matters.

These events signalled the end

after coercing — or perhaps while still attempting to coerce — Irish Catholics. Lloyd George therefore decided to get the essentially non-negotiable Ulster question out of the way before opening a negotiation with the Catholic rebels (who had a democratic mandate from the Catholic parts of Ireland and only from those). The removal of the Ulster question from the effective sphere of the coming negotiations with the Catholic Irish was dramatically epitomized by the opening by King George V of the parliament of Northern Ireland at Stormont. Lloyd George then opened the negotiations with the Catholic rebels which led to the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, and a settlement based on the partition of the island, providing each part with a parliament of its own.

There is something of a historical puzzle about the creation of the parliament of Northern Ireland. The Catholics of Ireland had of course long demanded a parliament of their own (although they wanted one for all Ireland, in which Protestants would have been in the minority). But the Ulster Unionists headed by Edward Carson, whose vigorous opposition, in the years before the First World War had wrecked the original project of Home Rule for all Ireland, had never demanded a separate parliament for Northern Ireland. They had simply insisted that Northern Ireland must remain part of the United Kingdom: a demand which would have been satisfied by direct rule from Westminster, as prevails today. In retrospect, we can see that it would have been much better if this had been the solution adopted. However, Lloyd George presumably preferred a solution that would symbolise the fact that the division of Ireland represented the conflicting wills of two sections of Irishmen, and not a British insistence on annexing a part of Ireland.

Lloyd George's policy worked, in a way, over two generations. If you did not look at it too closely, it seemed to work so well, up to about the middle of the 1960's, that there no longer seemed to be a problem. A.J.P. Taylor, towards the end of this period, could write of Lloyd George that he had "solved the Irish problem in 1921". As far as the overwhelming

ing of devolved institutions in Northern Ireland. In all matters coming under the authority of these institutions, the Catholic population suffered from a considerable degree of discrimination, particularly affecting the areas of jobs, housing and policing. There was also some gerrymandering of local government boundaries to Protestant advantage, the most flagrant example being in Derry where in 1969, the explosion occurred that brought the whole system to an end. But the Catholics also suffered psychologically from a humiliating symbolism directed against them, most tangibly in the form of annual marches, in which members of the ruling government took part, to commemorate centenarian defeats of Catholics by Protestants. It was one of these marches — the annual Apprentice Boys March on the walls of Londonderry — which was the match for that explosion of August.

Many, perhaps most, older Catholics became resigned to this situation. The grievances, though real, were not intolerable and older Catholics feared — not without reason, as events were to show — that the cost of trying to remedy these grievances might be heavier than the grievances themselves.

However, many Catholics who grew up since the World War II, were unwilling to accept any form of second-class citizenship. This generation had benefited from the welfare state in post-war Britain. In matters which, like social welfare, and subsidised access to higher education, fell directly under the government of Northern Ireland, the IRA leadership at this time was Marxist, and the rhetoric of the movement was red rather than green — or rather, it was a curious iridescent fabric, red in some lights, green in others.

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United Kingdom, Catholics were not subject to any discrimination.

By the sixties, this generation of Catholics was on the move. Their leaders were articulate, well-informed, courageous and astute. They grasped the possibilities of publicity. They had seen how the civil rights movement in America's South, by being willing to provide confrontation with the peculiar laws and practices of that region, had forced the nature of those laws and practices and also the brutality needed to enforce them on the attention of the whole country. For blacks in the South read Catholics in Northern Ireland. The analogy was not precise but it was something more important: it was potentially suggestive. The civil rights movement as a whole aimed to secure equal rights for Catholics, through tactics closely resembling those which had won equal rights for blacks in Dixie. It was a reasonable and proper aim, and it was in fact attained. The system against which it was directed was destroyed. There is no longer any discrimination against Catholics.

The tragedy of the decade stems from the reflex of *machismo* evoked, in a large section of the officers and men of the IRA by that experience and by those taunts. This section now broke away to form the Provisional IRA. Their immediate aims were to

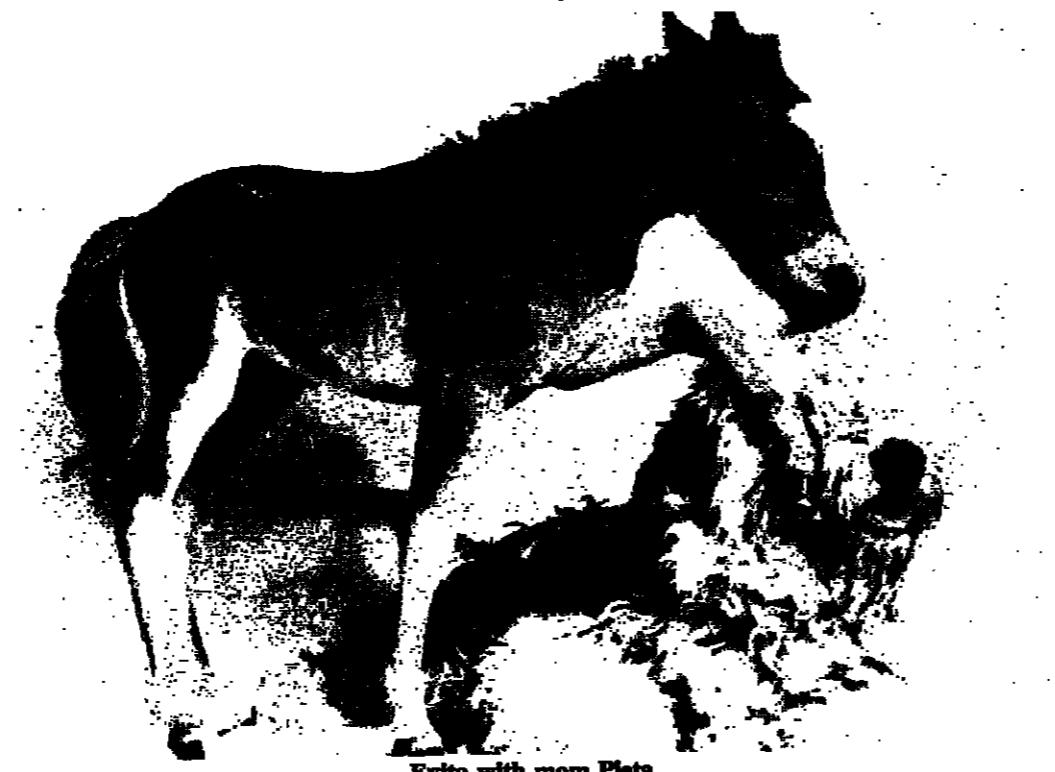
**Foals
are the game
which Lords pursue**



Lord and Lady Fisher



Evita and two-legged friend... head on



Evita with mom Pietra



Evita with OESD shaggy friend



SUNDIAL ACCURACY : Designed by California artist Jacques Overhoff, this sundial is located at the top of a hill in San Francisco and is guaranteed to keep 100 per cent accurate time. The sundial was invented thousands of years ago by the ancient Egyptians. Picture shows a girl racing against time.



CHANNEL RACE : The 5th International Channel Race was sponsored by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Abdul Aziz. The prize for the winner is \$2,500. Picture shows, from left.... Raymond Scott (chairman of the Channel Swimming Association), Councillor John M. Jaques, and Nasser Al Barrak (Saudi Arabian Swimming Federation).



PRINCIPAL EXILE : John Biddy 69, (left), left Lancaster, north east England, at the age of ten in 1917. He sailed to Canada in an old freighter which had been badly damaged in World War I convoy duties. He eventually became a big-scholar in Edmonton, Alberta. John is seen in the picture with his travelling buddy, Don Flack (right), an editor, also from Edmonton. Both John and Don were visiting Lancaster as part of their two-month cycle tour of Great Britain.



SPORTS NEWS : For a quiet time with his Sunday newspaper, a citizen of Lancaster, north east England, sits in the sun and studies the sports news. He picked an appropriate spot.



SEPULCHRAL COLUMNS : At the first shadow it will be.... Picture shows father and son taking time out to examine the ancient sundial in the grounds of Lancaster Castle, Lancashire, England. Blair wrote in *The Grave*, " Sepulchral columns wrestle, but in vain, With all-subduing Time. " In *Day is done*, Longfellow wrote, " Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo, Through the corridors of Time. " In *Twelfth Night* Shakespeare gave us, " Time rolls his ceaseless course. " The little guy on the sundial pedestal just wanted to know how the internal contraption worked. He held up one finger and found, surprisingly, that it was two o'clock !



MIRACLE HANDS : Ann Leigh Robertson is a girl with miracle hands. From Scotland, Leigh Ann was born with fused fingers and thumbs. Doctors performed the miracle. Ann Leigh is seen in the picture with her mother Marie, 28.

West Germans ahead with coal to gasoline

By Michael Bether

ESSEN, West Germany, Aug. 13 (WP) — Today an economy without coal is inconceivable in a Germany which wishes to remain politically independent. Therefore, German motor fuel must be a reality, even if this entails sacrifice." There in 1932. They are not much different from words used in recent days by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter as both seek to exploit technology in the fight for fuel independence that Carter has called "the moral equivalent of war."

Here in the Ruhr, the heartland of West German coal mining, there is a sense, at least among some old-timers, of technological *deja vu*, of having been along this path at an earlier time.

Indeed, as the Carter administration sets out on a new multi-billion-dollar program to try to turn coal into gasoline, the West Germans are trying to reconstruct and improve a technique they pioneered 70 years ago, which Hitler later exploited and the Western allies then ordered shut down after the defeat of Hitler's armies.

Synthetic fuels

In the debate that is growing in the West especially in the United States, about the feasibility of so-called synthetic fuels, it is often overlooked that during Hitler's Third Reich Germany built a dozen coal-hydrogenation plants that were turning out about 28 million barrels of gasoline annually, 75 percent of German consumption during the war, until allied bombers demolished the plants in mid-1944.

Today, the process being looked at again here and in the United States is based on the same one first developed in 1909 by the German chemist Friedrich Bergius, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1931 for his work.

That process involves mixing coal and small amounts of oil under high pressure and tempera-

ture, and then introducing hydrogen to the mixture.

At the coal mining research institute here, a small research facility is liquefying about a quarter-ton of coal daily and getting about 54 percent of that weight in oil, a figure scientists here say is a good result.

About 12 miles from here, at Bottrop, the large West German coal firm, Ruhmkohle A.G., started work a few weeks ago on what will be a \$ 170 million pilot plant that is expected to process about 200 metric tons of coal daily when it starts operating in 1981.

At the State Capital at Dusseldorf, plans are under way to have the first big commercial plant in operation, perhaps in 1986 if all goes well at Bottrop.

As in the United States, there is caution and awareness here that the technique is still very expensive — about double the refinery costs of petroleum — and has potential environmental problems. But the effort is seen as "insurance for the future" and, "as of now, the economics appear to be sufficiently within reason to go ahead" with the pilot projects, said George Koelling, chief chemist of the Mining Institute.

Tantalizing visions

The history of turning coal into oil, however, is one that demands attention. It is a history dominated by tantalizing visions of independence from foreign suppliers mixed with the real-life experience of enormous costs and unpredictable twists of fate.

In 1926, Germany was far ahead of anybody in the field, and the chemical firm of I.G. Farben announced plans to build what eventually would become the hydrogenation plant at Leuna. Soon afterward came a cooperative agreement between Farben and Standard Oil of the United States.

In 1933, however, Farben and the new German leader, Adolf Hitler, signed an agreement for greatly expanded production of synthetic oil.

U.S. cannot rely on recessions to kill inflation, economists say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — U.S. congressional economists said Sunday that the United States cannot depend on a series of mild recessions in the 1980s to wipe out the inflation that threatens America's standard of living.

But the Joint Economic Committee, in a unanimous mid-year report, said the United States can enjoy nearly full employment and sharply reduced inflation in the next decade by increasing business

investment, improving the skills of the disadvantaged and cutting U.S. dependence on imported oil.

The panel, while not calling out-right for across-the-board tax cuts next year, indicated support for such action to offset effects of inflation.

The committee's economists, under admittedly pessimistic assumptions that include continued sharp increasing oil prices over the next 10 years, figured

that unless inflation is checked, the price of an average home will be boosted to \$ 151,200 by 1988, a gallon of gasoline to \$ 5.80 and a loaf of bread to \$ 2.06.

The median household income, now \$ 15,200, would rise to \$ 36,000.

Although traditionally a downturn in the economy has been considered a potent weapon against inflation, deliberate slow growth in the 1980s would be accompanied by rapid increases in the cost of living, the report said.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the committee, said in releasing the report that such a course would bring cruel hardships for the disadvantaged.

Minorities

"Blacks, Hispanics and other minorities fare poorly even under a moderate-growth scenario for the 1980s" he added. "Slow growth spells disaster for these Americans."

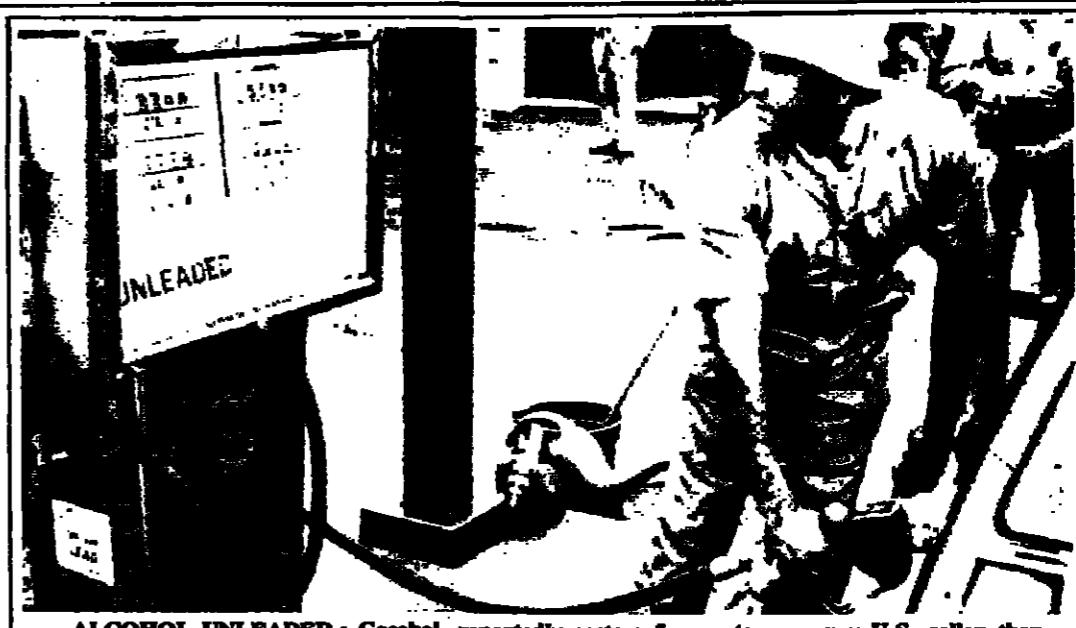
What the economy sorely needs, the panel said, is increased productivity — raising the amount of goods and services produced for each dollar spent. That would allow employers to increase wages without raising prices.

The committee offered no specific recommendations on how to increase productivity. But a push is on Congress to cut business taxes, grant tax incentives to savers, and boost worker-training programs to reach that goal.

The United States has increased productivity about one per cent a year over the past decade, far less than its main competitors in Western Europe and Japan.

But the optimistic forecast, based on a big rise in productivity and a cut in oil imports, suggested a growth rate of four per cent a year with inflation and unemployment both dropping to about five per cent.

"I'M GOING TO GIVE IT TO YOU STRAIGHT — I DON'T HAVE ANY IDEA WHAT I'M DOING"



ALCOHOL UNLEADED: Gasohol, reportedly costs a few cents more per U.S. gallon than premium unleaded gasoline and increases mileage by five per cent. Gasohol is a combination of unleaded gasoline and 10 per cent alcohol. The mixture has already proven popular with motorists in the midwestern States. A recent Congressional study recently indicates that Americans could be paying six dollars for a gallon of gasoline in 10 years' time unless inflation is checked. Picture shows an attendant at a Long Island gasohol filling station where an alcohol-unleaded gasoline mixture went on sale for the first time earlier this year. Texaco, Standard Oil and Phillips Petroleum have announced they would test-market a gasohol mixture of 10 per cent ethanol and 90 per cent gasoline at a certain number of selected filling stations.

Amoco Cadiz finally sank

Vacationers return to Brittany

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP)

— Seventeen months after the supertanker Amoco Cadiz began gunning the shores of northwest France with crude oil, Brittany's holiday-makers basking in the summer sun and children building castles in the sand only occasionally find a trace of oil.

Hotels and restaurants that had a ruinous summer last year are filled with British and French vacationers. The Atlantic breezes no longer smell of hydrocarbons.

The wreck of the Amoco Cadiz, which founded on the rocks March 16, 1978, no longer juts crookedly out of the water. Ten months after spilling about 65 million gallons of crude oil, "the monster" sank with a rumble.

This summer a runaway well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche displaced the Amoco Cadiz as history's worst oil polluter. The Ixtoc I oil well has been spewing 30,000 barrels — or more than 1.2 million gallons — of crude a day into the Bay since June 3.

Oil from the well has washed up on Mexican beaches and balls of tar from the spill last week reached the Texas coast, where

Northerly currents are carrying

sheen from the world's largest oil spill along the south Texas coast, but scientists say the oil is 30 kilometers off land and following the contours of the shoreline — at least for now.

"It's still going northward, but it's now going in a straight line to

the beach," said Roger Meacham of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The National Weather Service forecast no change Monday or Tuesday in the seasonal weather driving the currents.

A U.S. Coast Guard task force was braced to clean the threatened beaches last week, but wind and ocean currents stalled the globs of oil from a runaway Mexican well in the Gulf of Mexico.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency

	Rate
U.S. Dollar	3.3685
Pound Sterling	7.61
100 Deutsche Mark	185.46
Dutch Guilder	168.79
100 Swiss Franc	205.05
100 French Franc	79.57
Belgian Franc	11.71
1000 Italian Lira	4.17
100 Danish Kroner	64.30
Swedish Kroner	80.15
100 Norwegian Kroner	67.42
100 Japanese Yen	15.64
Egyptian Pound	4.69
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	8.88
Bahraini Dinar	103.86
1000 Lebanese Lira	86.48
100 Syrian Lira	89.97
100 Qatari Riyal	74.00
100 Yemeni Riyal	88.82
Emirates Dirhams	42.44
100 Indian Rupee	34.11
100 Pakistani Rupee	9.67
Southern Dinars	3.3675
U.S. Dollars Banknotes	

Currency Selling Rates announced by the National Commercial Bank.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia PORTS MOVEMENTS

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT 13 AUGUST 1979

Berth Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1 A	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3 Aminah 'A'	Alvani	General	13.7.79
4 Korean Diamond	S.E.A.	General	12.7.79
5 Minden	Star	Fruits	8.7.79
6 Danone	Star	Frozen Chicken/ Fruits	7.7.79
7	—	—	—
8	—	—	—
9	—	—	—
10 Tabuk	Kano	Container/General	11.7.79
11 Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Container/General	10.7.79
12	—	—	—
13 Blue Sky	Be Aboud	General	11.7.79
14	—	—	—
15 Lash Barges	Kano	Flour/General	2.7.79
16 Ex OAK	Alvani	Building Cement	12.7.79
17 Odysseus	Alvani	Bulk Cement	11.7.79
18 Star L.D.	Alvani	Iron Bars	12.7.79
19 Starone	—	—	—
20	—	—	—
21 Maritime Alliance	Baron O. Trade S.A.M.A.	Bagged Cement	8.7.79
22 Progress	Alvani	Timber/General	11.7.79
23 Saudi	Alvani	Accommodation Vessel	—
24	—	—	—
25-27 Nedlloyd Rotterdam	Alvani	Containers	—
28	—	—	—
29 Hamlet Saudi	S.N.L.	General/Containers	13.7.79
30 Falper	Shobokshi	General/Containers	13.7.79
31 Komoset	—	—	—
32 Diorios	Alvani	General	8.7.79
33 Venetios	O.C.E.	Fruits	8.7.79
34 Samos Storm	Alvani	General	8.7.79
35	—	—	—
36 T.F.L. Prosperity	Fayez A.E.T.	Ro Ro	13.7.79
37 Mercurio Penit	—	Ro Ro	13.7.79
RECENT ARRIVALS			
1 Falper Komoset	Shobokshi	General/Containers	12.7.79
2 RFL Prosperity	Fayez	Ro Ro	13.7.79
3 Aminah 'A'	Alvani	General	—
4 Korean Diamond	S.E.A.	General	—
5 Minden	Star	Containers	—
6 Danone	Star	General/Containers	—
7	—	—	—
8	—	—	—
9	—	—	—
10 Adria Star	Be Aboud	General	—
11 Frigo Queen	O.C.E.	General	—
12 Nov. 'T'	O.C.E.	General	—
13 Diorios	Alvani	Ro Ro	—
14 Venetios	Alvani	Containers	—
15 Samos Storm	Alvani	Vehicles	—
16	—	—	—
17	—	—	—
18	—	—	—
19	—	—	—
20	—	—	—
21	—	—	—
22	—	—	—
23	—	—	—
24	—	—	—
25 VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HRS.			
1 Adria Star	Be Aboud	General	13.7.79
2 Frigo Queen	O.C.E.	General	—
3 Nov. 'T'	O.C.E.	General	—
4 Diorios	Alvani	Ro Ro	—
5 Venetios	Alvani	Containers	—
6 Samos Storm	Alvani	Vehicles	—
7	—	—	—
8	—	—	—
9	—	—	—
10	—	—	—
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B.C.

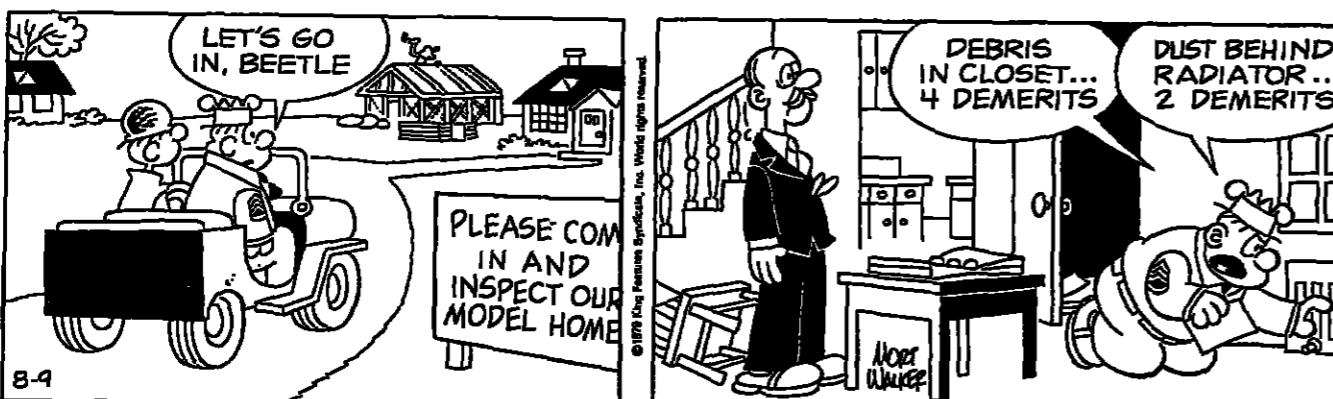
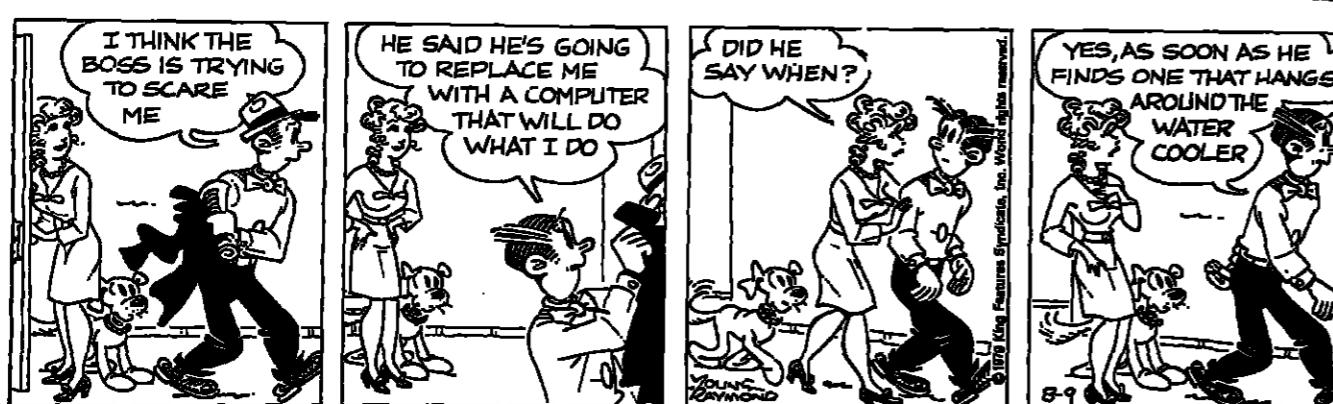
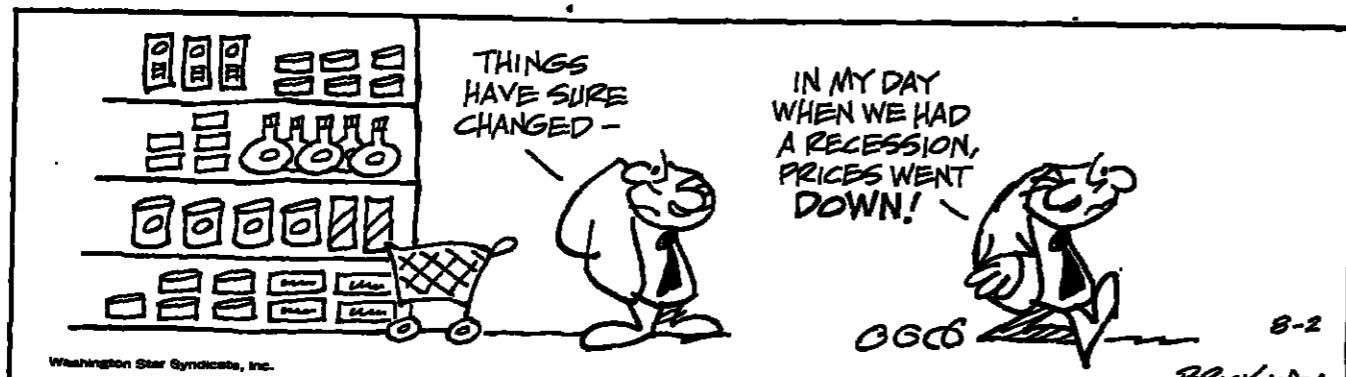
SMALL SOCIETY

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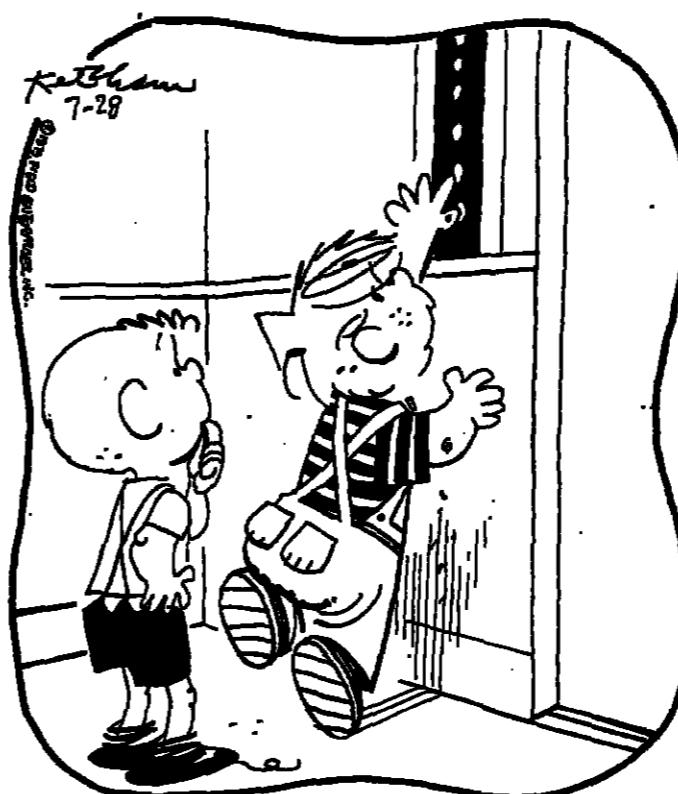
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Price paid

5 Indicate

10 Cicendia's

"Societio"

11 Gedane's

writings

12 Gedane

13 Afron

14 Gold coin

15 Grizzled

16 Asian

holiday

17 Pub offering

18 Bandleader

Note

19 Bandleader

Kemp

20 Horse color

22 Hackman

23 Bridge

24 Discordant

sounds

25 "— of

human

kindness"

26 Bankrupt

27 Palmyra

leaf

28 Crew

29 "—

David"

30 Go along

with

31 Tad's dad

32 Actor Torn

33 Undivided

34 Silly one

35 Picturesque

36 Rumbler

37 Andressa

38 Saturday's Answer

39 La Scala site

40 Ill-treat

41 Algeria

42 Violin's

43 ancestor

44 Acorn progeny

45 Frosty

46 Muffie

47 Be pertinent

48 Molt of yore

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'Border in ruins'

Vietnamese gird country for expected China attack

LANG SON, Vietnam Aug. 13 (AP) — The schools, factories and many of the colonial French-style homes in this border city lie in ruins — allegedly the victims of Chinese shells and carefully laid explosives. The Vietnamese say China may well attack a second time and are making intensive military preparations.

Vietnam, while boasting that its troops routed Chinese invaders earlier this year, is paying a heavy price for its confrontation with China.

"If we are well-prepared there will be no second 'lesson' from the Chinese. If we just stage a military parade then they will attack," acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told visiting American reporters this week.

During a day's trip to the Chinese border, reporters saw several trucks ferrying Soviet AK-47 rifles and train cars with howitzers and ammunition boxes heading for the frontier. A three-story poster in Hanoi celebrates the year of the child by showing a little girl and a slogan: "To defeat the Chinese Aggression and Protect our Children."

With a thousand-year backdrop of domination and invasions from the north, it has not taken too long for the Vietnamese to add Peking's leaders and one-time allies to their gallery of modern foes, which already includes the Japanese, French and Americans.

The Vietnamese admit that tilting with China has channeled many of the country's few resources into defense rather than reconstruction of the country after 40 years of nearly non-stop warfare. The confrontation, Vietnamese leaders say, also has

sparked the exodus of Vietnam's talented, energetic Chinese minority.

Thach candidly admitted that the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, who numbered about two million before the exodus began, are in a difficult position: If they side with China, the Vietnamese will condemn them; if they favor Vietnam, the Chinese will be angry; if they remain neutral, both sides will be after them. The Chinese in southern Vietnam, many of them merchants, have not been able to adjust to an economy dictated by the state.

Thus roughly a third have either moved to China or fled the country aboard boats bound for other Southeast Asian countries. Thach surmised that a million or more may still want to leave. He said their departures have had a "very great" impact on the economy including a drop in coal production and loss of needed skilled labor and managerial talent.

"The Chinese are very good managers. In this aspect, we are not as good as the Chinese," Thach said during a news conference in Hanoi. But he indicated that there was a trade-off in having the Chinese go. "The Chinese in Cholon (Saigon's Chinatown) had control of South Vietnam," he said.

Vietnamese officials said building materials and other commodities have been shipped from the Hanoi area to a strip along the Chinese-Vietnamese border that had been devastated by Peking's forces in the month-long campaign. Thach said his own rice ration had been cut from 17 to 13 kilograms a month as a result of China's attacks in Indochina.

Men say 'thank you'

Women shoppers give clerks a pain

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Sorry madame, but the salesgirl who serves you in your local store would much rather deal with a man — at least he smiles and doesn't fuss when he's making a purchase.

Women, according to a survey published Monday, are rude, impatient and demanding. They won't take advice. And don't even know what they want.

Men say "thank you" more often than women, argue less, and are more patient.

The survey of 1,000 shop assistants in big department stores in London and two of Britain's biggest provincial cities, Birmingham and Manchester, was conducted by the shopfitting firm City Industrial, and showed that 80 per cent of them agreed women make the worst customers.

Furthermore, the older the customer, the worse she is.

City Industrial's Chairman Sam Morris, elaborating on the study, suggested — somewhat unglamorously but nevertheless understandably — that sex

had something to do with men's popularity as customers.

"It is interesting to note," said Morris of the 12 per cent who said men were more difficult customers than women, "most were particularly unattractive."

But he added, "women customers are more aware these days that they have to be discerning in what they buy. As prices become higher, so women have been getting more difficult as customers, and they tend to take it out on the salesgirl."

Kuma Dollar, who as national organizer of the Consumer protection Council acts as watchdog for consumer interests, leaped to the defense of women shoppers.

"Rubbish," she said about the study's findings. "It probably says more about the sales staff than the shoppers."

"How many salesgirls actually bother to help? Women are only awkward if they run up against trouble or inefficiency. Then they are right to complain — in fact, not enough do."



GETTING READY: Actor Paul Newman, who apparently has found a second career as a race driver — and a pretty good one at that — straps himself into the cockpit of a car during time trials at Watkins Glen, New York, earlier this month. Newman now regularly posts victories on the racing circuit.

U.S. civil rights complaint

Philly police charged with brutality

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP) — An unprecedented civil rights suit will be filed against Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and the city's police department for "widespread and systematic police brutality," *Newsweek* magazine reported Sunday.

"Oh, my goodness," Philadel-

phia Deputy Mayor Tony Zecca said Sunday when informed of the report. "It's ludicrous."

The suit would be the first against an entire urban police department, *Newsweek* reported.

Retiring U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell ordered an investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department after a shootout last year between police and a Philadelphia group called MOVE.

Newsweek said the suit would ask that Rizzo, who served as police chief before becoming mayor of the city, put an end to the alleged brutality. If the city failed to comply with such an order, it could be threatened with a cutoff of federal funds, the report said.

Rizzo became mayor of the nation's fourth largest city by promising an anti-crime campaign. But minority group leaders have accused him of being a brutal bigot, a charge Rizzo denies.

The magazine said the U.S. Justice Department suit will charge the Philadelphia Police Department with violating the constitutional and civil rights of every racial and ethnic minority in the city.

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for a life time

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